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APPENDIX 4-1 Addendum

Excavation Data Summary for Archeological Site 42Ka2044



MONTGOMERY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANTS

Box 219, 322 East 100 South, Moab, Utah 84532 (435) 259-5764 Fax (435) 259-5608



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November 24, 2008

Mr. Chris McCourt
Alton Coal Development, LLC
463 North 100 West, Suite 1
Cedar City, UT 84720

Dear Mr. McCourt,

Montgomery Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (MOAC) conducted archaeological excavations, from November 12 through 16, 2008, at site 42Ka2044 following the approved data recovery and research design developed for the mitigation of site 42Ka2044 (see Stavish 2008). Prior to beginning fieldwork, all necessary permission and permits were received by MOAC from the surface lease holder, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Governor's Public Lands Policy Coordination Office (PLPCO), and the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (UDOGM). Excavation at site 42Ka2044 indicated that sub-surface cultural materials were almost exclusively recovered from the upper stratigraphic layer, a loosely compacted sandy silt, and the site appeared primarily surficial in nature. Additionally, the second stratigraphic layer, a heavily compacted clayey silt with a blocky structure, was culturally sterile.

Work at site 42Ka2044 resulted in the excavation of 40 m²; the amount of fill removed from this site was 13.6 m³. Prior to excavation, all surface artifacts were collected and provenanced using a Trimble ProXH with a Zephyr antenna. Feature A, a firecracked rock concentration identified in the research design was examined. However, during excavation of a 1-x-2-m unit placed over this feature only firecracked rock artifact from the surface and top 5 cm below datum were observed. During the excavation of Feature A, no soil staining or discoloration, thermal alteration, charcoal, or feature morphology were observed. Excavation across the site resulted in the collection of 118 sub-surface artifacts located almost entirely within the top two level of the units (0 to 20 cm below unit datum), with the exception of units 3S 5E and 7N 13W. Artifacts recovered from this site include lithic debitage, a side-notched projectile point, a Sudden side-notched projectile point, groundstone, biface fragments, a drill fragment, lithic cores, firecracked rock, and a single sherd of Virgin Anasazi Plain Grayware ceramic. The majority of excavated units were terminated after two or four levels, having reached a sterile horizon. Unit 3S 5E appears to have been impacted by chaining activities, as is evidenced by a grayish brown layer with numerous organic detritus and burned root fragments. The artifacts recovered from unit 3S 5E, a total of 65 artifacts, are likely not in situ and were recovered from 10 to 50 cm below the unit datum. The south half of Unit 7N 13W is located in the disturbed area of a two-track road, which has been eroded resulting in a distinct slope within the excavation unit, and is impacted by heavy bioturbation in the form of tree roots and animal burrows.

No human remains, burials, or known objects of cultural patrimony were identified during the excavation.

In summary, all the excavation objectives outlined in the data recovery plan were met during the 5 days spent excavating at site 42Ka2044. Furthermore, data and samples necessary to address the research questions and hypotheses in the research design were also collected.

Also enclosed is an invoice for tasks associated with the data recovery at site 42Ka2044 and the Native American onsite meeting on August 29, 2008. We appreciate this opportunity to provide archaeological consulting services. If you have any questions, please call me.

Sincerely,

Keith R. Montgomery
Keith R. Montgomery
Principal Investigator

cc: Joe Helfrich, Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, SLC
Kelly Beck, Public Lands Policy Coordination Office, SLC
Lori Hunsaker, Utah State Historic Preservation Office, SLC
Matt Zweifel, BLM GSENM Field Office
Byron Loosle, BLM Utah State Office